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Leyland Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

Year ended 31st December, 1961

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LEYLAND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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1961/62

Chairman of the Council :-

Councillor ALBERT B. CHURCH

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :-

Councillor Mrs. R.B. KELLEY, J.P.,

Councillor G. BARRAND

Councillor A. B. CHURCH

Councillor A. E. GROOM

Councillor J. B. HAIGH, J.P.,

Councillor W. M. JACKSON

Councillor MRS. N. ORRELL

Councillor I. E. ROBERTS

Councillor J. WELSBY, J.P.,

Clerk of the Council

-

W.C.F. GODSELL (Solicitor)

Medical Officer of Health

J. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D., also Divisional Medical Officer to the Health Division No. 4, Lancashire County Council and Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Chorley and the Adlington, Fulwood, Longridge, Walton-le-Dale and Withnell Urban District Councils and to Preston and Chorley Rural District Councils.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

N.T.W. POVER, L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H.,
(Appointed September 1961) Also Senior Assistant Divisional Medical Officer.

Chief Public Health Inspector

G. WALSH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
also Cleansing Superintendent
Petroleum Officer

Additional Public Health Inspector

J. J. HOULDING, M.A.P.H.I.,

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

74, TOWNGATE,

LEYLAND. Lancs

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year ended 31st December, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council
of the Urban District of Leyland.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Urban District of Leyland for the year ended 31st December, 1961.

The population of the district published at mid-June 1961 was 19,420, according to the Registrar General's estimate. The 1961 Census figures for population, which were also published during the year, gave a figure of 19,250 which compares with 14,719 at the 1951 Census. The Census figures are, of course, more accurate as they represent an actual count but it also shows that the steady rise in the Registrar General's estimate since the previous Census has been fairly accurate.

The number of live births attributable to the district during 1961 was 369 or 17 more than in the previous year. This gave a birth rate of 19.0 (17.9 adjusted) As the birth rate for England and Wales is 17.4 it will be noticed that the Leyland figures are considerably higher than those for the country as a whole.

The number of deaths was 6 more than the previous year, giving a death rate of 9.2 (12.6 adjusted) as compared with 12.0 for the country as a whole. The number of deaths from heart diseases decreased by 10 from 71 to 61 and vascular lesions of the nervous system decreased from 29 to 18. The number of deaths from malignant diseases increased from 16 to 35 and of these deaths 5 were from cancer of the lung or bronchus. The death rate from all forms of cancer for the district was 1.84 and that for cancer of the lung and bronchus 0.26 whilst the corresponding national figures were 2.16 and 0.49 respectively.

The number of infants who died before reaching one year of age was 12 as compared with 6 in the year 1960. This gave an infantile mortality rate of 32.5 as against a national average of 21.4. Such an increase is regretted but fluctuations are to be expected when dealing with comparatively small population figures.

It is pleasing to report there were no deaths from any of the forms of Tuberculosis. There was unfortunately however one death arising from childbirth - the first such death since 1957.

The number of notifiable infectious diseases received was 81 as compared with 536 in 1960. The number of notifications of measles fell from 472 to 46 in 1961, whooping cough from 10 to 5, scarlet fever from 31 to 29, tuberculosis from 14 to 7 (including two inward transfers.)

No cases of Poliomyelitis or Diphtheria were notified, the last cases being in 1956 and 1945 respectively.

Environmental conditions likely to affect health continued to receive careful attention and details are given in the Chief Public Health Inspector's section of the Report.

Clearance of the comparatively small number of unfit houses in the district continued and the Spring Gardens Clearance Areas, comprising 30 houses, were officially represented. The erection of 140 houses and flats were completed during the year. The special scheme of bungalows for the aged, comprising 36 dwellings, in which the District Council is co-operating with the County Council, was nearing completion and at the end of the year tenants were moving in to live under conditions suited to their needs.

Reference is made to the temporary contamination of the water supplied from the Thirlmere Aqueduct which necessitated a warning to boil the water. During the year, extension of the 18" main from Wigan Road was commenced and this will bring welcome increased pressures throughout the district when completed.

The Council's Consulting Engineers were still preparing detailed working drawings for extension to the sewage works and the main drainage facilities, and the proposals were submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for approval. The relief sewer for Golden Hill Lane was completed, 900 yards in all being laid.

Meat inspection and Food Hygiene in general were carefully supervised.

No Smoke Control Areas as envisaged by the Clean Air Act, 1956, have yet been established and this is a matter which might well receive early consideration.

In conclusion, I must sincerely thank Mr. G. Walsh, Chief Public Health Inspector, for the enthusiasm and energy which he displays at all times and his continued loyalty. My thanks are also due to the other Officers of the Council for their ready co-operation whenever required.

I am also very grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued support and encouragement.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

J. WALKER.

July, 1962.

Medical Officer of Health.

Physical Features of the Area

The Urban District comprises an irregular shaped area, with its greater diameter north and west. The height in the west is approximately 55 feet above the datum line rising in the east to 250 feet. On the whole, the area is level, and rises and falls are of a gentle nature.

Geologically, the district lies on a plain of Triassic Rock, upon which are deposited a Lower Boulder Clay layer, a layer of Middle Drift Sand, and an Upper Boulder Clay layer. In the southern part of the district, there is an outcrop of sand of considerable depth and approximately 400 yards in width. This outcrop dips steeply so that in the neighbourhood of Golden Hill it is some 80 feet below the surface. The three layers vary considerably in depth in different parts of the area.

Water is found in the Middle Drift Sand, and the presence of this probably accounted for the selection of this area by settlers in the distant past. The shallow wells in the sand layer became grossly contaminated and at one time gave rise to an outbreak of Enteric Disease.

In the Midge Hall area there is a layer of peat some 12 feet in depth overlying the three layers of Glacial Drift.

The River Lostock is the main natural drainage outlet for the district. Into it run several small brooks including the Wymott on the western side, Bryning Brook from the east with Shaw Brook and Hollins Brook in the south. Bryning Brook changes its name to Bow Brook and Bannister Brook during its course through the district, finally entering the River Lostock as Mill Brook. Shaw Brook becomes Wade Brook before entering the River.

Statistics of the Area

Area in Acres	3,804
Population (Registrar General's Estimate of Home Population Mid 1961)	19,420
Population (Census 1961) (Provisional)	19,250
Population (Census 1951)	14,719
Population (Census 1931)	10,573
Number of inhabited houses 1961 (estimated)	6,291
Number of dwellings occupied at 1951 Census	4,500
Total number of dwellings at 1951 Census (occupied and vacant)	4,586
Rateable Value 1960/1961	£242,457
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate 1960/1961	£978.4574

Social Conditions and Amenities of the District

There has been little change of note to record in this category. Speaking generally, the District enjoys a fairly high standard of prosperity among the working population and social conditions are generally fairly good.

Vital Statistics

Births

<u>Live Births -</u>				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	191	172	363
Illegitimate	...	...	...	4	2	6
Total	...	...	...	195	174	369

Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population 19.0

Still Births

Legitimate	...	...	...	2	4	6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	-	-	-
Total	...	...	...	2	4	6

Rate Per 1,000 Total live and still births 16.0

Table of Vital Statistics - Live Births, Deaths and Stillbirths

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths	
	No. Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.	No. Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.	No. Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births
Year 1961	369	19.0	178	9.2	6	16
" 1960	352	18.8	172	9.2	7	19
" 1959	360	19.8	207	11.4	8	21
" 1958	357	19.8	194	10.8	4	11
" 1957	391	22.0	175	9.8	11	27
" 1956	357	20.5	192	11.0	10	27
Average 5 years 1956-1960	363	20.2	188	10.4	8	21

The birth and death rates shown in the previous and subsequent tables are known as 'crude' rates. The Registrar General issues a comparability factor based on age and distribution of population which, when multiplied by the 'crude' rates enables a true comparison to be made between the vital statistics of one area and another. The adjusted rates for this area are therefore as follows, allowing for a birth comparability factor of 0.94 and 1.38 for deaths.

Adjusted Birth Rate 17.9 Per 1,000 Pop'n.

Adjusted Death Rate 12.6 Per 1,000 Pop'n.

Table of Vital Statistics

Maternal and Infant Mortality

	Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality	
			Total Under 1 Year	
	No. of deaths Registered.	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births	No. of deaths Registered.	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births
Year 1961	1	2.67	12	32
" 1960	Nil	Nil	6	17
" 1959	Nil	Nil	10	27
" 1958	Nil	Nil	11	30
" 1957	1	2.49	10	26
" 1956	1	2.72	8	22
Average 5 years 1956 - 1960	0.4	1.08	9	24

In order to show further detailed information on the deaths in very early childhood, separate mortality rates are given for the Early Neo-Natal period which cover the deaths of infants under one week of age, and for the Perinatal Mortality period which, in addition to the Early Neo-Natal deaths, include the figures for stillbirths.

Further Analysis of Infant Mortality

	<u>Neo-Natal</u> (Under 4 weeks)		<u>Early Neo-Natal</u> (Under 1 week)		<u>Perinatal</u> (Under 1 week & Stillbirths)	
	No. of deaths Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	No. of deaths Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	No. of deaths Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births
Year 1961	9	24	8	21	14	37
" 1960	3	8	2	5	9	25
" 1959	7	19	7	19	15	40
" 1958	9	25	-	-	-	-
" 1957	8	20	-	-	-	-
" 1956	6	17	-	-	-	-
Average 5 years 1956 - 1960	7	18	1	4	3	8

Comparative Table of Vital Statistics for
Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales

	Per 1,000 of Population		Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality
	Live Birth Rate (Adjusted)	Death Rate (Adjusted)	Per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	Per 1,000 Live Births
Leyland Average 5 years 1956 - 1960 ...	19.5	13.8	1.08	24
1961 ...	17.9	12.6	2.67	32.5
Lancashire 1961	17.45	14.77	0.38	24.1
England and Wales 1961 (Actual)	17.4	12.0	0.33	21.4

Analysis of Causes of Death

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Malignant Diseases	18	17	35
Leukaemia	1	1	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	8	10	18
Heart Diseases	39	22	61
Diseases of Circulatory System	6	4	10
Influenza	1	1	2
Pneumonia	6	3	9
Bronchitis	3	2	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	-	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	-	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	-	1	1
Congenital Malformations	4	2	6
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	2	9	11
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	-	1
All other accidents	4	3	7
Suicide	1	2	3
	100	78	178

Diseases of the heart were once again the main cause of death in both males and females.

Deaths from malignant diseases were 19 more than the previous year.

Bronchitis and pneumonia caused respectively 5 and 9 deaths.

Vascular lesions of the nervous system produced 18 deaths. These deaths include all forms of 'strokes.'

Infantile Mortality

There were 12 deaths of infants under 1 year as compared with 6 in the previous year. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 32 per 1,000 live births as compared with 17 the previous year. The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 21.4. The cause of death of the twelve infants is given below.

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
M	9 Hours	1a. Gross hydrocephalus b. Spina bifida
M	7 Months	1a. Toxaemia due to acute diffuse peritonitis due to intussusception
F	3 Months	1. Subdural haemorrhage due to spontaneous rupture of a superficial cortical vein on the brain surface. 2. Natural causes.
M	30 Minutes	1a. Atelectasis
M	3 Days	1a. Cyanotic attack b. Prematurity
M	4 Days	1a. Rt. sided pneumonia b. Neo-natal pulmonary infection.
M	20 Minutes	1a. Hydrocephalus and spina bifida.
F	3 Hours	1a. Inanition b. Under development II. Prolonged labour
F	1 Day	1a. Premature birth
F	10 Hours	1a. Prematurity 1-13 ozs. 26 weeks.
F	3 Weeks	1a. Hydrocephalus and spina bifida.
M	2 Months	Toxaemia due to bronchopneumonia.

Tuberculosis

The table below gives age and sex distribution of the cases added during the year to the Register. Of the 7 cases shown below as "new", two of them were transfers into the district having been already notified as suffering from the disease in another district.

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0								
1								
2								
5								
10								
15	1							
20								
25	2	1						
35								
45		1						
55	1							
65	1							
75 up-wards								
Totals	5	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

There were no deaths from any forms of Tuberculosis in 1961. The comparative figures for England and Wales are Respiratory 0.065 and Non-Respiratory 0.007.

Seventeen persons were removed from the Register during the current year, thirteen having recovered, three died from some other cause, and one transferred out of the District. The number of people remaining is shown below.

Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Male	Female	Male	Female
48	26	4	9
Totals 74		13	

Comparative Table of Tuberculosis Death Rates
for Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales

	Per 1,000 of Estimated Population		
	Death Rate from Resp- iratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Non- Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis
Leyland Average 5 years 1956 - 1960 ...	0.04	Nil	0.04
1960 ...	0.05	Nil	0.05
1961 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lancashire 1961	0.06	0.01	0.07
England and Wales 1961	0.065	0.007	0.072

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospital Accommodation

Infectious Diseases are normally admitted to the Deepdale Isolation Hospital although, in cases of emergency, Isolation Hospitals further afield may have to be utilized. The number of infectious diseases admitted in 1961 was 6.

General Disease. Ten hospitals were available for patients in this District.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Preston Royal Infirmary | } Administered by the
Preston and Chorley
Management Committee |
| (2) Chorley & District Hospital | |
| (3) Sharoe Green Hospital, Preston | |
| (4) Eaves Lane Hospital, Chorley | |
| (5) Willows Continuation Hospital,
Ashton, Preston. | |
| (6) Fulwood Continuation Hospital,
Longsands Lane, Fulwood. | |
| (7) Ribbleson Hospital,
Miller Road, Preston. | |
| (8) Heath Charnock Hospital,
Nr. Chorley. | |
| (9) Lostock Hall Continuation
Hospital, Nr. Preston. | |
| (10) St. Joseph's Hospital, Mount Street, Preston. | |

Venereal Diseases. Clinics are held at the Preston Royal Infirmary. Advice and treatment are free and confidential.

Laboratory Services

The Public Health Laboratory, situated in Preston, is used to examine specimens for the diagnosis and treatment of cases of infectious disease, the bacteriological examination of milk, food and water, as well as biological examination for Tubercle Bacillus and Brucella organisms in milks. The Director of the Laboratory is Dr. L. Robertson.

The Pathological Laboratory of the Preston and Chorley group of hospitals, situated at the Preston Royal Infirmary, is available for examining specimens of patients under treatment as well as for pathological specimens for ordinary diseases, and is under the direction of Dr. A.A. Miller, the Group Pathologist.

Services Provided by the County Council

The following services are administered on behalf of the Lancashire County Council by Health Division No. 4. Medical Officer: Dr. J. Walker, 55, Victoria Road, Fulwood. Telephone: Preston 77263.

Ambulance Facilities

The purpose-built Ambulance Station is situated in Moss Lane, Leyland, and was opened in 1959. There are three ambulances, one dual purpose vehicle and two sitting case cars permanently stationed there, with a staff of 15, The service being radio controlled from Ambulance Headquarters at Broughton.

Their sphere of operation is not confined to the Urban District and includes part of the Preston Motorway.

Home Nursing Service

There are three district nurses in the area. Their duties include care of patients in their own homes and arrangements for the loan of nursing equipment in suitable cases.

Midwifery Service

Owing to further increase in the need for this Service, an extra midwife was again appointed during the year and some re-arrangement of districts took place. There are, therefore, now four domiciliary midwives who attend expectant mothers confined at home in Leyland, two of them being actually resident in Leyland, one in the Chorley Rural District and one at Lostock Hall.

Home Help Service

Home Helps are employed in Leyland and help a variety of cases, including confinements, sickness, old age and infirmity and tuberculosis cases. Night helps are also employed where needed. The Home Helps are not employed on a District basis but are available wherever they are needed within the Division. At the end of the year there were a total of 150 Home Helps available and they had given assistance to 895 cases. These figures refer to the Division as a whole as detailed figures of actual cases attended in Leyland itself are not readily available.

Ante-Natal Clinic

A weekly session is held each Thursday at the School Clinic, 5/7 Somerset Road, Leyland, when a consultant obstetrician employed by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee attends. Each Wednesday afternoon there is also a Midwives Clinic which was started in 1959. There were 369 women attended both Clinics, which compares with 363 the previous year.

Child Welfare Centres

There are weekly child welfare sessions held at the following Centres every Wednesday afternoon.

Congregational Sunday School,	Quin Street
Methodist Church Hall,	Leyland Lane

A doctor and health visitor attend and give advice on infant care and management. Baby foods are sold at the Centres.

School Medical Service

Medical and Hygiene inspections are carried out at the schools and clinic sessions are held at 5/7 Somerset Road for a variety of treatments including minor ailments, dental care, orthopaedic and ophthalmic conditions. The County Council make special provisions for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptics, and for those who are delicate and backward.

Clinic Facilities

A start was made during the year on the new Clinic in Yewlands Drive. The building is expected to be completed in 1962 and it will then be possible to provide more adequate facilities for some of the services mentioned previously.

Convalescent Care

In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to convalescent homes.

Day Nurseries

There is one Day Nursery available in Leyland, situated in Yewlands Drive.

The demand for places was maintained and throughout the year there was a fairly long waiting list of children requiring admission.

Welfare Services

Residential homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirm persons who have no longer anyone to care for them. Handicapped persons are also assisted. A handicraft and social centre for handicapped persons is held in Leyland each week on Monday evenings in the Civil Defence Centre, Council Depot.

The new home for aged persons - Broadfield House, which was commenced during 1960, was completed during the year and started receiving residents at the end of May. There is accommodation for a total of 50 male and female residents.

A chiropody service was started during 1960 which provided free facilities for persons of pensionable age, expectant mothers and handicapped persons. The service is on a domiciliary basis for those who are unable to leave their homes and on a surgery basis for the others. This service has been much appreciated in the District.

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National Assistance Act, 1948.

It has not been necessary to recommend the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention as envisaged by Section 47 of the above Act. This procedure involves the making of Court Orders and would only be used as a last resort.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The table below gives an analysis of notified cases.

Age	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	Totals
Under 1	-	1	1	-	2
1 -	1	8	-	-	9
2 -	1	10	1	-	12
3 -	4	14	2	-	20
4 -	1	4	-	-	5
5 - 9	16	8	1	-	25
10 - 14	5	-	-	-	5
15 - 24	-	-	-	1	1
25 - 44	1	-	-	-	1
45 - 64	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	1	-	-	1
Total cases all ages	29	46	5	1	81
Total cases removed to Hospital	6	-	-	-	6
Total Deaths	-	-	-	-	-

As was to be expected, there was a considerable drop in the number of cases of Measles. The 46 cases compare with 472 in 1960.

The number of cases of Whooping Cough were again reduced, there being only 5 notifications compared with 10 the previous year and 92 in 1959. It seems probable that the immunisation against this disease which is being given to children is mainly responsible for the reduced incidence.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever were reduced from 31 to 29, all cases being very mild and recovering quickly after treatment.

The following table shows the variation in the notification of three of the diseases of childhood during the past decade.

	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever
1961	46	5	29
1960	472	10	31
1959	541	92	44
1958	49	-	79
1957	44	24	36
1956	433	45	37
1955	166	16	11
1954	82	72	32
1953	22	114	25
1952	280	25	86

Dysentery

There were no cases of dysentery notified in the District throughout the year as compared with 22 in 1960.

This is quite remarkable as cases of dysentery continue to appear fairly regularly in surrounding districts.

General

The figures for notifiable diseases show a considerable overall reduction, there being only 81 as against 536 the previous year. Many infections of the upper respiratory tract, however, such as bronchitis, influenza, and the common cold, are not notifiable and a high incidence of these can have a considerable effect upon the health of the community. It was learnt, for example, that early in January the Ministry of National Insurance had received a 200% increase in claims for sickness benefit, mainly due to such infections of the upper respiratory tract.

Food Poisoning

Although there were no cases of food poisoning notified, several investigations were carried out during the year.

One case concerned a young woman who was showing all the signs of an intestinal infection and who informed her own doctor that she had been drinking water not intended for human consumption at her place of employment and which had been drawn direct from the River Lestock. Laboratory investigations failed to show any evidence of infection and investigations were made at the factory concerned where it was found that the water she had consumed was not, in fact, from the river but was drinking water. A bacteriological examination of this supply showed the water to be of a satisfactory standard.

Investigations into the extent of the incidence of poliomyelitis virus present in the children of the Day Nursery continued, and in all 84 specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. In one of these cases, it was found that the child was carrying a virus in the stool. A further examination, however, showed that the virus had cleared itself. During such investigations the Public Health Laboratory were also examining the specimens for Salmonella infection. One child was found to be carrying Salmonella typhimurium and as a precaution he was excluded from attending the Day Nursery. He eventually cleared up after ten weeks. So far as could be ascertained, the child had not been ill nor had he at any time suffered any discomfort.

The infant mentioned in the last Annual Report who had probably been infected with Salmonella typhimurium at birth, and who was eventually allowed home although still positive in order to be with his mother, continued to secrete the germ for some considerable time. Routine specimens continued to be taken and it was September before the requisite three consecutive negative specimens were obtained. During all this time the child continued to thrive and with the co-operation of the parents, there were no secondary cases resulting from this known infection. The child had secreted this germ for approximately eleven months.

A further disease which is not notifiable, but to which some attention has been given, is that of Epidemic Jaundice, or Infective Hepatitis. The infection is caused by a virus and is probably spread by intimate person to person contact. The period of infection is uncertain, but most probably from a few days before to a few days after onset. The incubation period is long and variable, ranging from 10 to 40 days, but commonly 25 days. Two such cases occurred at an infants school in Leyland and an informative leaflet was forwarded to the Head of the school containing advice and as a precaution the children were advised not to attend school for at least two weeks after the onset of the disease.

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FOOD

Milk

The Lancashire County Council, as the Food and Drugs Authority for the area, took 54 samples of milk in the district to be examined for adulteration (added water) and fat deficiency. Of these, 52 were genuine in all respects and the results of the other samples, along with action taken by the County Council, are shown below.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Formal Milk	Fat 2.75% deficient 8.3% fat.	Producer notified.
Informal Milk	Contained fragments of unidentified vegetable debris about 1 mm. square.	No action taken.

It is also their policy to submit to the Public Health Laboratory informal samples of milk from each producer and retailer for biological examination for the presence of live tuberculosis and brucella organisms in the raw milks, and to submit heat treated milks for examination to check the efficiency of the pasteurising or sterilising processes.

In no case was any milk reported to be insufficiently heat treated or to contain any of the organisms referred to above.

Meat

One of the licensed slaughterhouses continued in use throughout the year where cattle, sheep and pigs were slaughtered. The premises in Fox Lane, however, were only used spasmodically and on the expiration of the licence on the 31st October it was not renewed.

As will be seen from the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector there was a one hundred per cent inspection by qualified staff of all animals killed at the slaughterhouses in the District.

A total of $8\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. of butchers meat and offal were rejected by the Public Health Inspectors as being either diseased or otherwise unsound.

Other Foods

Inspections were made regularly of all premises where food was prepared, sold or stored and the following table has been prepared to indicate the number of various types of food businesses.

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>
General grocers and provision dealers	61
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game etc.)	13
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game etc.)	3
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe etc.)	21
Bakers and/or confectioners	12
Fried fish shops	13
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream etc.	15
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar establishments.	44
Others	12

Approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. of foods other than butchers meat were voluntarily surrendered to the Public Health Inspectors as unfit for human consumption.

One of these transactions involved some rather unusual features, in that a multiple store requested condemnation of $17\frac{1}{2}$ dozen packets of a Marshmallow type of biscuit as it was alleged a case of Paratyphoid had been traced to this particular batch. In view of the seriousness of this, and as no word had been received from the Ministry, the Chief Medical Officer was contacted. It was eventually ascertained that, owing to sporadic cases of Paratyphoid fever arising from the use of desiccated coconut, it had been decided in consultation with the Midland health authorities where the biscuits had been made that all confectionery containing raw coconut would be withdrawn by the trade so as to prevent any further chance of infection. In view of this explanation, the consignment was then accepted for destruction although samples which had been submitted in the meantime to the Public Health Laboratory had been found to be quite satisfactory.

The County Sampling Officer took the following 52 samples of other foods and drugs for Laboratory examination.

1 Pork sausage	3 Margarine
1 Coffee & Chicory mixture	1 Lard
2 Ice-cream	2 Saccharin tablets
1 Coffee extract, dried	2 Milk, condensed, machine-skimmed, sweetened.
1 Gelatine	2 Cream, sterilised
1 Headache powders	1 Syrup
1 White pepper	1 Malt and cocoa beverage
3 Penicillin tablets	1 Creamed sago milk pudding, canned.
1 Jelly flan powder	1 Sauce
1 Desiccated coconut	1 Semolina
1 Mineral water	1 Fresh tomatoes
1 Table salt	2 Shrimps, potted
1 Fresh fruit, bananas	2 Coffee
2 Cooking salt	1 Shredded suet
1 Icing mixture	1 Cheese
1 Chocolate decorations	2 Barley
1 Chicken paste	1 Malt extract with cod liver oil.
1 Christmas pudding	1 British wine
1 Ammoniated tincture of quinine	1 Blackcurrant health drink with Vitamin C.
1 British sherry	
1 Cod Liver oil B.P.	
1 Pickles	
1 Pudding mixture, sweetened	

All the samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 Pork sausage	Contained 130 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Vendor interviewed.
1 Shrimps, potted	Sample yielded 50 parts per million formaldehyde and 240 parts per million benzoic acid.	Formal sample taken.
1 Fresh shrimps, potted.	Contained formaldehyde 195 parts by weight per 1,000,000 parts by weight of the sample and benzoic acid 1,850 parts by weight per 1,000,000 parts by weight of the sample.	Legal proceedings were instituted and the packers were fined £40; costs awarded £8.8.0d.
1 Christmas pudding	Contained only 8.8% fat. Should contain not less than 9% fat.	No action taken.
1 Barley	Infested with tyroglyphid mites.	Stock examined.
1 Ammoniated tincture of quinine.	Ammonia 0.54% w/v. B.P.C. limits 0.85-1.05% w/v.	Vendor communicated with.

Ice Cream

The following tabulated results show that this product is maintaining a high bacteriological standard. Grades 1 and 2 are regarded as satisfactory and only a continued appearance of an ice cream in grades 3 and 4 would indicate some fault in manufacture.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Grade 1	11	8	7	6	5	6	6	3
" 2	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
" 3	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-
" 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	15	11	10	8	10	9	8	4

Food Hygiene

Regular visits and inspections have been made throughout the year of all food preparing premises regarding the implementation of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1956. It was not necessary to institute proceedings and there has been a marked improvement in the manner in which food is handled and stored before sale.

WATER SUPPLY

The Preston and District Water Board which was created in October, 1959, from the Local Authorities of Preston County Borough, Walton-le-Dale, Longridge, Fulwood and Leyland Urban Districts and Preston Rural District, continued to supply water to the area.

The source of supply for this District consists partly of water from deep boreholes at Whittle-le-Woods and the remainder from the Manchester Corporation's aqueduct. The consumption figures shown below, which have been supplied by the Water Board, give the total domestic and trade figures, in gallons, as well as the average use per head per day, for the period ended 31st December, 1961.

	Domestic	Trade	Total
For Year	205,054,000	144,137,000	349,191,000
Average Per Day	561,791	394,896	956,687
Average Per Head Per Day	28.9	20.3	49.2

Quality

During early May, as a result of information received from the Manchester water undertaking that considerable contamination had occurred in the Thirlmere Aqueduct following a cloudburst which coincided with repairs north of Preston, it was agreed with the Board that warning notices should go out advising that all water should be boiled before use for human consumption. This procedure was followed out in all parts of the area served by water from the Manchester aqueduct. The water was considerably discoloured and whilst other areas were showing bacteriological contamination, results taken in Leyland during the period of the warning continued to be bacteriologically satisfactory in spite of the discolouration. The following results taken during that period are shown below, along with the dates.

	<u>Coliform bacilli</u> <u>per 100 ml.</u>	<u>B. Coli (Type 1)</u> <u>per 100 ml.</u>
11th April, 1961	0	0
8th May, 1961	0	0
9th May, 1961	0	0
10th May, 1961	0	0
10th May, 1961	0	0
11th May, 1961	0	0
13th May, 1961	0	0
19th June, 1961	0	0

The first and last analyses shown are before the contamination occurred and after contamination had ceased, but those shown during the month of May are for the critical period.

There was, in all, a total of 15 analyses made during the year of water distributed in the District and all showed the water to be of a satisfactory bacteriological standard.

The following are details of a Chemical Analysis carried out in April, 1961, which shows a satisfactory standard.

<u>Analytical Results</u>	<u>Expressed in Parts Per Million</u>
Total solid Residue (Dried at 180°C)	72.0
(in 15 mins.	0.19
Oxygen required to oxydise (in 3 hours.	0.45
Ammonia - Free and Saline	0.014
Ammonia - Albuminoid	0.188
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.40
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Nil
Chlorides	8.0
Temporary Hardness	4.0
Permanent Hardness	32.0
Total Hardness	36.0
pH Value	7.4

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Colour 14 Hazen.

Quantity

The long awaited extension to the 18" main from Wigan Road was commenced during the year. This main, which extends through to the Seven Stars area, will considerably improve pressures throughout the district when completed. The main will cross the railway line in the "Forty Steps" area by means of a bridge which will be designed by the Local Authority's Engineer and Surveyor, as the opportunity is being taken to incorporate a footbridge as well, linking up Bent Lane with Canberra Road.

The following new mains were actually laid during the year -

315 lin. yards to existing houses

20 lin. yards to new houses

3,307 lin. yards - extension of trunk main from Wigan Road

Supplies to Houses

There were 140 houses newly connected during the year, 63 of these being new houses and flats built for the Local Authority and 77 houses and flats for private owners.

At the end of the year the number of dwellinghouses connected direct to the public mains was 6,290 serving an estimated population of 19,419. There were no houses in the District served by means of a standpipe.

General

The water has no liability to plumbo-solvency.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The relief sewer for Golden Hill Lane, mention of which was made in 1960, was completed during the year, consisting of 600 yards of 15" diameter pipes and 300 yards 12" in diameter. The Council's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. A.J. Lomax & Sons, were still preparing detailed working drawings for extensions to the sewage works and the main drainage facilities and the proposals had been submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for approval. There were 140 new houses connected to the sewerage system during the year.

PRIVATE STREETS AND BACK PASSAGES

The duty of preparing plans and supervising Private Street Works is that of your Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. F.D. Howe, and the Highways Committee are responsible for setting out the programme.

It was expected that the Hough Lane Group of streets would be started during 1961. It was, however, found necessary to readvertise for tenders and commencement was therefore delayed until 1962. The Group consists of ten streets and all associated back streets and side passages.

A private estate developer, Messrs. R. Hewitson & Son, opened up a new housing estate at the Seven Stars end of Slater Lane and a new street to be known as Thornhill Road was commenced. Messrs. A. Lewis & Company, continuing the development of their Atherton estate, commenced the construction of Elswick Road as part of the third phase of that development.

SCHOOLS

The two schools which were started during 1960 were completed during the year, one being St. Mary's R.C. Infants School in Haig Avenue and the other the Leyland Seven Stars County Primary School in the "Peacock Hall" area.

The following is a list of schools which were open in the District.

Balshaw's Grammar School	Church Road
Leyland Earnshaw Bridge County Infants	Earnshaw Drive
Leyland Broadfield County Junior	Haig Avenue
Leyland Junior County	Fox Lane
Leyland Seven Stars County Primary	Leyland Lane
Methodist Primary	Turpin Green Lane
St. Andrew's Infants C. of E.	Fox Lane
St. James' C. of E. Primary	Moss Side
St. Mary's R.C. Infants	Haig Avenue
St. Mary's R.C. Junior	School Lane
St. Mary's R.C. Secondary	Royal Avenue
Wellfield County Secondary	Yewlands Drive
Worden County Secondary	Westfield Drive

HOUSING

The following table shows the number of new houses completed during the year ended 31st December, 1961.

	Permanent Houses	Flats	Total
By the L.A.	55	-	55
By other L.A's. [⌘]	2	6	8
Other bodies or persons	76	1	77
Totals	133	7	140

⌘ The 2 Houses and 6 Flats were constructed by the Leyland Development Joint Management Committee.

Improvement Grants

The Surveyor's Department deal with all formal applications for assistance under these schemes and the following two tables have been prepared from information supplied by them.

Discretionary

	Private bodies or individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of Schemes	No. of Dwelling houses or other buildings affected	No. of Schemes	No. of Dwelling houses or other buildings affected
Submitted by private individuals to local authority	1	1	-	-
Approved by local authority	1	1	-	-
Submitted by local authority to Ministry	Nil	Nil	1	1
Finally approved by Ministry	Nil	Nil	1	1
Work completed +	4	4	Nil	Nil
Additional separate dwellings included in + above	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Standard

	No. of Schemes	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
Submitted to Local Authority	33	33
Approved by Local Authority	33	33
Work completed	26	26

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year

Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)

77

No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose

124

Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit :-

No. (or estimated No.) at end of year

30

No. of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit

29

<u>Houses demolished</u>	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during Year</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
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In Clearance Areas :

1. Houses Unfit for Human Habitation	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957.	Nil	Nil	Nil

Not in Clearance Areas :

4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957.	7	16	5
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<u>Unfit Houses Closed</u>	<u>Number</u>
----------------------------	---------------

1. Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957.	2	4	2
2. Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957.	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957.	Nil	Nil	Nil

Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied :-

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
1. After informal action by local authority	31	-
2. After formal notice under		
a) Public Health Acts	Nil	Nil
b) Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act, 1957.	Nil	Nil
3. Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957.	Nil	-

Clearance Areas

Of the current programme of clearance of unfit houses, there now remains only one block to be dealt with, i.e. Spring Gardens. An official representation was made during the year in respect of the houses, Numbered 13 - 73 Spring Gardens and a Clearance Area was declared.

Housing of the Aged

In conjunction with the County Council Scheme for providing bungalow accommodation for housing of the aged, suitable tenants were moving in by the end of the year. The resident Warden had been appointed, although some of the bungalows and the Community Centre had not been handed over by the Contractors.

Intermediate Accommodation

It is pleasing to record that the Council have agreed to provide one house as intermediate accommodation, in accordance with the County Council Scheme. Such houses will be available to bring together families which have broken up due to homelessness. The ill effects upon children of removal from their parents in many cases can do untold harm, even though the standard of care in children's homes may be apparently than that provided by the parents. The cost also of providing full welfare accommodation is considerably more than that of providing a house. The County Council as the Welfare Authority and County District Council as the Housing Authority had been asked to provide what is called intermediate housing facilities, that is houses intermediate in standard between new and up to date houses, and those unfit for habitation. The County Council do make certain financial guarantees to the housing authority.

The house which has become available and which the Council have agreed to purchase for this purpose is in Towngate and very close to the Council Offices.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND BAKEHOUSES

The following tables show the administration of the Factories Act, 1937, within the District.

Type of Factory	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Non-mechanical	15	9	Nil	Nil
Mechanical	53	26	6	Nil
Building Sites	3	3	Nil	Nil
Total	71	38	6	Nil

	Defects		Cases referred		No. of cases in which pros- ecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	to H.M. Insp.	by H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness	7	7	-	1	Nil
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-	-	Nil
Ineffective drainage to floors	-	-	-	-	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	3	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	Nil
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	Nil
Total	10	10	Nil	4	Nil

The Factories Acts are administered by two separate bodies - Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectorate. The degree of control exercised by the Local Authority varies with the type of factory i.e. whether or not there is mechanical power installed. A close liaison is, therefore, maintained with H.M. Inspectors on such matters.

NEW TOWN DEVELOPMENT

The block of two houses and six flats which were being erected on land off Fox Lane, but forming part of the Wade Hall Estate, were completed during the year and occupied by families from the County Borough of Preston. There have been no further developments in the scheme for the reception of overspill population and there does not appear to be any further move in this direction in the immediate future.

The following table shows the number of dwellings occupied each year since the inception of the scheme.

Year	Houses	Flats	Maisonettes	Total
1953	142	-	-	142
1954	116	-	-	116
1955	147	20	-	167
1956	70	12	5	87
1957	-	-	1	1
1958	-	-	-	-
1959	71	-	-	71
1960	-	-	-	-
1961	2	6	-	8

Total dwellings occupied by end of 1961 592

There are also 6 shops in Royal Avenue and 37 garages distributed on 4 different sites around the estate.

NEW LEGISLATION

The following new legislation, which is of interest to Public Health Departments, was enacted during the year.

Factories Act, 1961.

This is mainly a consolidating Act, and incorporates various Factories Acts passed from 1937 to 1959.

Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1961.

This Act gives further powers to River Boards for maintaining or restoring the wholesomeness of the rivers and other inland or coastal waters of England and Wales.

Public Health Act, 1961.

This Act, which came into force on the 3rd October, 1961, amends several of the provisions of the main Public Health Act, 1936. The principal amendments concern the following matters:

- a) The Minister is given power to make Building Regulations, which are enforceable throughout the country, instead of the Building Byelaws which each Local Authority makes for its own area.
- b) Provision for contributions from owners of land or property where such has been increased in value by the laying of a sewer.
- c) The Medical Officer of Health or the Public Health Inspector may exercise powers conferred on a Local Authority by the principal Act in order to carry out an examination and testing of drains, and provision is also made for the Local Authority to waive the cost of remedying stopped up drains where the expenses do not exceed £2. Further power is also given to require drains or private sewers to be sufficiently maintained and kept in good repair. Further powers are also given to prevent improper construction or repair of water closets or soil pipes and also the disconnection of drains where they are no longer in use.
- d) Plans for the erection of a house (including conversions) may be rejected if insufficient food storage accommodation or bathroom is not included in the plan, and power is also given to require adequate food storage accommodation to existing houses.
- e) If an accumulation of rubbish is on a vacant site in a built up area and which is detrimental to the amenities of the neighbourhood, the Local Authority may take steps for removing such rubbish.

- f) Amendments are made to the procedure for dealing with filthy or verminous premises or articles, and dealers are prohibited from selling verminous articles if they know them to be verminous.
- g) A Justice of the Peace may, on a written Certificate from the Medical Officer of Health, order a medical examination of any person who is believed to be suffering from infectious disease.
- h) The Local Authority is given power to mitigate any nuisance caused in a built up area by house doves, pigeons, starlings or sparrows.
- i) Power is given to make Byelaws controlling pleasure fairs, roller skating rinks, and for the premises of hairdressers and barbers.

Housing Act, 1961.

Those parts of this Act which are of interest to Public Health Departments give -

- a) Further control by Local Authorities of houses in multiple occupation (houses let in lodgings.)
- b) Re-conditioning of condemned houses.
- c) Greater rent increases in respect of improvements.
- d) Repairs to dwelling houses for short leases.

Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1961.

These Regulations, which supersede those made in 1951 and 1954, include used wood wool as a filling material to which the Act applies and set out the standard of cleanliness for each kind of filling material along with prescribed analysts for this special type of work.

The Alkali &c. Works Order, 1961.

The discharge of certain noxious or offensive gases, smoke, grit or dust from certain types of works, is subject to control by the Minister himself and this Order included caustic soda works in that category.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
74, TOWNGATE,
LEYLAND.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the year ended 31st December, 1961.

INTRODUCTION

To the Chairman and Members of the Council
of the Urban District of Leyland.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that this, the eleventh Annual Report produced by the writer, is presented to the Council.

The District remained, on the whole, free from untoward or unusual factors likely to have an adverse effect upon public health. Environmental conditions continued to a fairly high standard and plans were well advanced for dealing with the growth of the District.

It is not intended to draw special attention to any particular part of the year's activities in this introduction, as the various sections in the body of the Report should provide all the information necessary.

The information given in the following pages applies mainly to the calendar year ending 31st December, 1961. Certain costs given in the cleansing section of the Report are, however, based on the financial year ending 31st March, and where these are given it is indicated at the head of the table concerned.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS VISITS.

The total number of visits made within the District have been tabulated below into various categories.

On these visits, advice may be given and many improvements are brought about to conditions without the necessity for formal action or report to the Council.

Inspections to Dwelling-houses	84
Insect Infestations	49
Infectious Disease	34
Dairies, Milk Shops etc.	10
Food and Food Premises	386
Slaughterhouses	175
Factories and Workshops	16
Public Cleansing	451
Ice Cream Premises	26
Licensed Premises	10
Smoke Observations	25
Caravans	12
Shops	76
Drain Inspections	64
Drain Testing	97
Rodent Control	84
Hawkers	9
Other Visits	<u>241</u>
	<u>1849</u>

HOUSING.

Spring Gardens Clearance Areas

The detailed inspections of houses in Spring Gardens were completed and full reports on their condition were made to the Council during the year. The Medical Officer of Health made an official representation to the Council on their condition, and it was decided to declare Clearance Areas. One of the houses was not suitable for inclusion in such areas as it was in good condition and there was also a building previously occupied by the Youth Employment Officer which, not being a house, could not be classed as unfit for human habitation. It was, therefore, decided to acquire the whole of the land upon which the houses and other buildings were standing and that a Compulsory Purchase Order should be made.

The Spring Gardens clearance would virtually complete the programme set by the Council five years ago.

Individually Unfit Houses.

31 Spring Gardens

Owing to the extremely bad condition of this house it was necessary to take action in advance of the clearance area. A Closing Order was made and the tenants were rehoused in April.

1 & 2 Gravel Pit Cottages

One of these houses had been vacated, but the other continued to be occupied in spite of a Notice to Quit. Repeated promises by the tenant to vacate the house were not fulfilled and it continued to be occupied even after the tenancy of a Council house had been offered to and accepted by him. After several months of this situation, it was decided to apply for a Court Order and this was granted by the Leyland Magistrates, requiring the house to be vacated by the 27th November, 1961. The house was, however, still occupied on the closing date but after several visits on this last day, accompanied by the Police, possession was finally obtained. Every assistance was given to the tenant to remove items of furniture etc., and the whole operation was carried out without undue commotion.

The owner's agent, who was at all times kept fully informed of the developments, co-operated with the Department and the following day commenced demolition. By the end of the year both houses were demolished and the site cleared and levelled.

254 Dunkirk Lane

Owing to its extremely bad condition, a Demolition Order had been made on this house three years ago, but the owner/occupier continued to live there. He had been interviewed by the Committee in the past and had indicated that he had no intention of living in Council owned property. Verbal undertakings to make his house fit had been given, but nothing had been done. A Notice to Quit had no effect and it was decided to apply for a Court Order. This was granted by the Leyland Magistrates requiring the house to be vacated on the same day as Gravel Pit Cottage already referred to, i.e. 27th November. The tenancy of a Council owned house had been accepted by the occupier's wife and following co-operation with the Council's Housing Department and the Police, possession was obtained on this last day. The occupier himself had taken no part in these activities but on returning from work went to live with his family at his Council house.

The house is still awaiting demolition.

24 Church Road

As a result of the condition of this house following a report to the Council the owners, the Parochial Church Council of St. Andrews, agreed that it was unfit for human habitation but asked to retain the building for parochial purposes only. After due consideration, and taking into account various factors, the Council made a Closing Order on the house and agreed that it could be used for the purposes outlined above. The tenants were rehoused during the year.

Black Bull Cottage, School Lane, Moss Side, Leyland.

Following the usual procedure of report and Time and Place Notice, the Council decided to make a Demolition Order on this property, the owners having made no representations as to its future use. A Demolition Order was, therefore, served towards the end of the year and the tenant rehoused by the Local Authority.

46 Leyland Lane	-	Demolition Order previously served and house vacated. Demolished May, 1961.
48 Leyland Lane	-	" " "
50 Leyland Lane	-	" " "
52 Leyland Lane	-	Demolition Order previously served. Tenant made own provision for rehousing in March and house was demolished in May.
54 Leyland Lane	-	Demolition Order previously served. House vacated, awaiting demolition.
56 Leyland Lane	-	Demolition Order previously served. Tenant rehoused by Local Authority in September. Awaiting demolition.

Repairs

A total of 31 houses were made fit as a result of informal approaches to the owners concerned, listing the defects and works of repair required.

Rent Act, 1957.

The tabulated information below shows the action taken by the Local Authority in those cases where the landlord or the tenant had applied for action under the provisions of the Act.

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

Number of applications for certificates	1
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
Number of decisions to issue certificates	1
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	Nil
(b) in respect of all defects	1
Number of undertakings given by landlords to carry out all repairs listed by tenants	1
Number of landlords undertakings refused by Local Authority	Nil
Number of certificates issued	Nil

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair

Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	Nil
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	Nil
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	Nil
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	Nil

A supply of all the forms necessary to operate the Rent Act continued to be kept available in the Department for re-sale. This ensures that no persons, whether landlords or tenants, need suffer any delay in invoking the provisions of the Act.

General

With the occupation of a further 140 new houses, the number now built in the District since 1920 is 4,214 or 67% of the 6,291 houses available. This is a very high percentage of comparatively modern houses which not only reflects the rapid growth of the District but also ensures a fairly high standard of housing generally.

RODENT CONTROL

The following statistical table gives a summary of the year's work including that carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator.

		Type of Property				
		Local Authority	Dwell- ing House	Agric- ultur- al	All Other (incl. Business Premises)	Total
Total number of properties		15	5695	94	488	6292
Number of inspections		75	386	158	240	859
Number of Infested Properties	Rats	5	30	32	15	82
	Mice	4	42	15	17	78
Number of Treatments by Local Authority		9	72	47	32	160

It was not necessary to ask for authority to serve any statutory notices during the year as all treatments found to be necessary were agreed with the owners concerned.

In addition to those inspections specifically recorded as being for the purpose of Rodent Control, your Public Health Inspectors, when visiting properties on other duties, also take note of any evidence of rat or mouse infestation.

Test Baiting of Sewerage System

For the fourth year in succession, the annual test baiting on the entire sewerage system of the district showed no evidence of rat infestation. In view of the rapid development which is taking place and the consequent open drains serving properties under construction, it might be expected that rats would gain entry on occasions. A check on this test baiting is made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and they are satisfied. Attention is continually paid, however, to building sites in general and any build up of the rat population which is customary when such activities take place is dealt with at the time. There is no doubt this has an appreciable effect in maintaining our rat free sewerage system. A further factor which certainly prevents any build up of rat population in the western parts of the district is the overcharged condition of the main sewers, where it would be extremely difficult for any rats to establish themselves.

Agricultural Contract Service

This service, for the destruction of rats on agricultural properties on a Contract basis which was introduced when the Ministry closed down their scheme some three years ago, continued to operate.

A total of 26 Contracts were being operated during the year.

General

Following the transfer at his own request of our existing Rodent Operator to other duties, a new operator was appointed. As it is most desirable that all new operators should receive instruction on the newer methods of rodent control, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food hold Courses of instruction in various parts of the County area. A place was secured for our operator at a three day course which was held at Manchester during the month of May, and at which he attended.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Comment has already been made by the Medical Officer of Health on the proposed extension to the main sewage disposal works and for improving the sewerage system discharging to these works.

Until the entire district is served by public sewers, it would appear that we will continue to have some pail closets.

The policy of the Council to persuade owners to convert pail closets at their premises by means of a grant where a public sewer and water supply is available, which has operated since the end of the war, has gradually reduced the number of pails which come into that category. In view of the small number involved it was decided to insist upon the conversion of the remainder as allowed for by Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936. A survey was accordingly carried out and a total of 8 houses came within this category. Two of them were deemed to be unfit for human habitation and appropriate statutory action was taken under the Housing Acts. Of the remaining six, the owner of one agreed to convert the pail as part of an improvement scheme for the whole cottage, and schemes were prepared for the remaining five properties. By the end of the year, following the service of statutory notices, the work was carried out after acceptance of tenders from outside contractors, at one of the remaining houses.

Closet Accommodation

The following comparative table for dwelling houses shows that the position has changed over the past 40 years.

Type of Closet	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1961
Freshwater	802	2128	3506	4285	6043	6207
Waste Water	32	32	32	31	4	4
all Pail (Premises)	488	374	157	158	74	70
Privy	809	291	209	66	65	10

The Department continued to provide a service for the freeing of choked drains and sewers and a total of 216 blockages were cleared. Routine inspections of drainage work carried out by private contractors were made throughout the year as and when necessary.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

In all those cases of notifiable diseases where the environment may be of some significance, e.g. scarlet fever, dysentery, or where the disease may have been caused by food, full investigations are carried out. In those cases, however, although notifiable, where the environment is of little significance, e.g. measles and whooping cough, no useful purpose would be served by a visit from a Public Health Inspector. Should a case have to be admitted to Isolation Hospital, the facilities of the Department are available to all private practitioners in the area should it be found necessary, and disinfection is still carried out in houses where there have been cases of scarlet fever, etc., Suitable disinfectant for use in sick rooms is made available free of charge in all instances where cases are being nursed at home and advice is given on isolation.

Small 8 oz. bottles of a strong White Disinfectant with a Rideal Walker Co-efficient of 18/22 continued to be made available on request, to any householder in the District. Approximately 8 gross of such bottles are distributed each year.

In addition to the notified cases, investigations are carried out into all suspected cases, all of which during the year under review are detailed in the Medical Officer of Health's report.

SHOPS

The Council is not a Shops Act Authority but has certain functions under the Shops Act to perform as well as dealing with those provisions of the Act which have been delegated from the County Council. This means that Shops Act inspections are made, checking on such matters as -

Heating

Lighting

Ventilation and temperature

Washing facilities

Facilities for taking meals

Hours of employment for young persons etc.

Reports on such inspections are made direct to the County Council for those matters with which they are concerned and a total of 76 inspections were made as against 103 the previous year.

FOOD

Slaughterhouses

There were two licensed slaughterhouses in the District at the commencement of the year, but as a result of the coming into operation of improved structural requirements, one of the slaughterhouses was closed on the 31st October.

The Appointed Day under the Act by which time all slaughterhouses were to comply fully with the improved standards was fixed for this Authority as the 1st January, 1962. This resulted in considerable alterations and extensions to the slaughterhouse in Leyland Lane where it was intended to bring it up to the standard required. The extensions included the provision of a separate cooling room, additional facilities for the storage of hides and skins, and additional room for gut cleaning etc., A stunning pen for cattle was to be provided, improvements made to the lairage and the premises were completely re-wired in order to improve and extend artificial lighting. Additional windows were inserted to improve natural light. A separate cloakroom with washing and toilet facilities was also provided.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered during the year, the majority being from the Leyland Lane slaughterhouse, and gives information on the percentage of animals where some part or organ was found to be unfit for human consumption.

	Cattle excl. cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	360	47	Nil	1238	171
Number inspected	360	47	Nil	1238	171
All diseases except Tuberculosis - Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	86	17	Nil	29	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci.	23.8%	36.2%	Nil	2.3%	2.3%
Tuberculosis only - whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	5
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.5%	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.9%
Number of carcasses found to be affected with cysticercus bovis	Three - cold storage effected				

The number of cattle dealt with was 407 as compared with 353 during the previous year, but the number of pigs dropped from 197 to 171 and sheep from 1,552 to 1,238. It is particularly noteworthy that in only two cases was there some evidence of Tuberculosis found in cattle, which compares with fifteen found during the previous year. The number of carcasses found to be affected with Cysticercus bovis was three - the same as last year. This condition can produce a tapeworm (taenia saginata) in the intestines of man. Whilst thorough cooking will destroy the small cysts which may be found in flesh of affected animals, it cannot always be assumed that such will be the case. Freezing at temperatures of 20° F. for three weeks destroys the cystic parasite and in the cases referred to this treatment was carried out under supervision.

A total of $8\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. of meat and offal from the slaughterhouses were rejected as being unfit for human consumption owing to disease or other abnormal condition. This compares with $8\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. the previous year.

The practice of Sunday slaughtering continued throughout the year, which pattern appears to have become accepted by the slaughterhouse proprietors as normal. Approximately two thirds of the animals were slaughtered on this day and inspection services were also required on these occasions.

All animals slaughtered were stamped with an approved mark containing the name of the Authority and the Inspector's initials, as allowed for by Regulation 15 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924-1952.

Other Foods

The following are details of food which was inspected and found unfit for human consumption and duly surrendered by the owners.

Beef	(Tinned)	24 lbs. 0 ozs.
Ham	"	29 lbs. 12 ozs.
Ox Tongues	"	12 lbs. 0 ozs.
Pork Shoulder		20 lbs. 5 ozs.
Shoulder Steak		9 lbs. 0 ozs.
Minced Beef		10 lbs. 0 ozs.
Sirloin		16 lbs. 0 ozs.
Pig Carcase		108 lbs. 0 ozs.
Apricot Pulp	(Tinned)	30 lbs. 0 ozs.
Peeled Shrimps	"	2 lbs. 0 ozs.
Mallowcreams		17.5/12 dozen packets.

It will be seen that the quantity dealt with is not excessive in view of the size of the District. Where there is some doubt as to the fitness or otherwise of such foods, it is most important that the Public Health Inspector should be called in to advise. There has been a tendency, however, in some parts of the country, for the food trade to call in the Local Authority Inspectors to list very large quantities of spoiled food which it is never intended should be sold for human consumption, such certificates from Local Authorities being useful accounting tokens. In some Districts the practice has grown so large that Local Authorities have felt compelled to invoke the provisions of Section 98 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and make a charge for examination. We have no large warehouses where such practices occur, and whilst occasionally we may be asked to visit premises, the main purpose of which would appear to keep the manager's books straight, an opportunity is always taken to have a look at the food premises concerned as well as the particular food in question.

The number of hawkers and their premises registered under the provisions of Section 14 of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, is given below.

Registered Hawkers 8

Registered Premises 4

One particular hawker had given the Department some trouble in that he applied for registration of premises for the storage of food outside the Leyland area, but these premises were reported as unsatisfactory by the Local Authority concerned. It was, therefore, necessary under the provisions of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, by which statute hawkers are registered, to serve him with a Notice of Time and Place when his application for registration and the reasons for refusal would be explained. He attended this meeting of a special Sub-Committee appointed by the Public Health Committee, and accepted the reasons given, but produced a further application for registration of premises within the Leyland area. These were subsequently inspected and were again found to be unsuitable. At a time when the only course of action left appeared to be procedure in the Magistrate's Court, he ceased to trade as a hawker and took over shop premises outside the District.

Milk

The Lancashire County Council, being the Food and Drugs Authority, now administer the Special Designation Regulations.

The number of registered milk distributors in the district at the end of the year was as follows.

Own dairies in the district	1
Dairy farmers in the district	2
Dairies outside the district	11
Milk shops in the district	19

There were also a total of 10 producer retailers selling milk within the District who were not required to be registered with the Local Authority. Their Ministry licence authorises them to produce and retail their own milk.

The following are details of ice cream premises registered.

Manufacture and sale	2
Sale only	82

DISINFESTATION

Verminous Insects

Six cases of houses infested with bed bugs were treated during the year as compared with only one during 1960. Five of the cases concerned Council owned houses and originated from two sources. Three of the houses concerned were on the Wade Hall Estate and two were prefabricated bungalows in the Bent Lane area. Infestation on the Wade Hall Estate started in one house and spread to the houses on either side. In the case of the prefabricated bungalows, an infested mattress had been moved from one bungalow to another which was sufficient to spread the vermin. Thorough treatments were given in all cases and the vermin were eliminated, and there have been no signs that reinfestation is occurring. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that occupiers of houses who are in any doubt regarding insects found in the home should seek the advice of this Department. To try and deal with a situation themselves usually leads to a major build-up and subsequent distress to other people as well as themselves.

Many of the cases with which we deal can be traced back to the purchase or acquisition of second hand bedroom furniture. Much of this "trade" is carried out by private sale and is, therefore, difficult to control. The 1961 Public Health Act, Section 37 does, however, strengthen the legislation on such matters by making it an offence for a dealer to sell any household article if it is to his knowledge verminous, or if, by taking reasonable precautions, he could have known it to be verminous.

Red Mite

No reports were received of outbreaks of the gooseberry red mite on the Wade Hall Estate but they continued to make their appearance at three small areas of the Broadfield Estate. A total of 23 houses were treated with the insecticide Malathion.

Other Pests

A total of 41 cases of cockroaches were dealt with by the Department which is a considerable increase on the 22 cases of the previous year. They are difficult to eradicate completely, owing to their habit of breeding in inaccessible parts of buildings and several treatments are sometimes necessary before any real control can be effected.

The following other types of insects were also dealt with, some of which are normally associated with gardens. It is only in those cases where a house is being invaded that it becomes necessary to effect some sort of control.

20 cases of Ants

4 cases of Silverfish

4 cases of Earwigs

1 case of Flies

1 case of Carpet Beetles

The case of carpet beetles is interesting in that it is, to my knowledge, the first one of its kind to be identified in the area. The larvae of these insects feed on animal fibres and are found infesting carpets which have been fitted for some time. The house in question, however, was empty when the infestation was discovered, there being a change of occupants and treatment in this case was rendered much easier because of this.

There were in addition 15 wasps nests dealt with where these had been established too close to houses and were making themselves a nuisance. In all cases, a small quantity of hydrogen cyanide was used which effectively dealt with them. Three cases of bees of the type which make individual burrows in soil established themselves in garden areas fronting the highway. In view of the danger to children and other passers by, these were dealt with by suitable sprays of Malathion and D.D.T.

CLEAN AIR

The efforts to obtain a cleaner atmosphere were confined to industrial establishments, there being no Smoke Control Areas yet contemplated by the Local Authority.

A total of 25 smoke observations were made on the various factory chimneys in the area and where necessary appropriate representations were made.

National Assistance Act, 1948. - Burial of the Dead.

Where any person dies within the area of a Local Authority and it appears that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made, it is the Local Authority's duty to arrange for a suitable burial. One such case occurred in Leyland during the year of an old lady aged 91. Suitable and appropriate arrangements were, therefore, made and in view of the special circumstances authority was given for the house she had been living in to be completely emptied, the contents of which were destroyed.

Public Conveniences

Arrangements were continued at the public conveniences in Chapel Brow and those adjoining the Public Hall, Towngate, for their cleaning every day in the week, including Sunday. Other conveniences, and those on the Park, are cleaned twice weekly.

In October a special report was presented to the Health Committee on the use of coin operated locks. The view was accepted that the provision of public conveniences should be regarded as a public service, particularly in view of the high cost of maintenance and replacement of the locks, and from that date all public conveniences, both men and women, were available to the public free of charge.

Mortuary

The provision of mortuary facilities adjacent to the Council Depot continued. The building was originally adapted from the old cleansing station and decontamination centre constructed at the beginning of the last war. As with most services which are provided in adapted rather than purpose built structures, there are difficulties. Basic facilities are, however, available including a constant supply of hot water at all times. The gas geyser provided for this facility became unserviceable through normal wear and tear and a new one was provided at the end of the year. Arrangements were also being made to provide a more suitable cabinet for storing items of equipment needed. The means of access was also improved by the provision of a concrete apron at the entrance door.

LETHAL CHAMBER FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The following are details of animals destroyed during the year.

Authority for Destruction	Dogs	Cats	Kittens	Puppies
Owner	133	63	33	Nil
Police	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
R.S.P.C.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	133	63	33	Nil

The new type of electric lethal chamber for dogs which was installed at the end of 1958 has continued to work satisfactorily. The R.S.P.C.A. paid for the cost of the new chamber as well as supplying chloroform etc. for cats and all animals are "put to sleep" by the Society's approved methods.

The charge for both cats and dogs remained at 1/-d per animal and half the receipts are forwarded to the R.S.P.C.A.

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

A total of 35 licences for the storage of petroleum spirit and one for calcium carbide were issued during the year. The following two new installations were approved during the year, the underground storage facilities being constructed in accordance with the Local Authority's standards.

Mr. Walter Brierley, Dunkirk Garage, 282 Dunkirk Lane, Leyland.

Messrs. John Mayor (Leyland) Ltd., 1 Talbot Road, Leyland.

A total of £28.5.0d was collected for licence fees during the year.

The Petroleum Spirit (Conveyance by Road) Regulations, 1957, require certain safeguards to be observed before petroleum spirit is delivered to the storage unit, and a form of Certificate has been prescribed which must be completed each time a delivery is made. To assist the licence holders, adequate stocks of the forms of Certificate were kept in the Department for re-sale as and when they were required.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

A weekly collection of household refuse is the standard for which we aim. This was achieved for most of the year, apart from the periods immediately following statutory holidays. There have been difficulties, mainly owing to the scarcity of suitable staff and the fact that the heaviest period for collections falls during the winter months when sickness has to be taken into account and the days are too short to permit overtime working.

Annual Costs

Although the period covered in this Report is for the twelve months ending on the 31st December, it is not always practicable to show cost figures for this period as the Council's financial accounts end on the 31st March each year. The figures shown, therefore, in the following table refer to the year ending 31st March, 1961, as these are the latest figures available and have been taken from the Treasurer's published Abstract of Accounts. To prevent any misunderstanding, all the Financial Year costs shown in this section of the Report have been checked by the Treasurer and agreed by him.

	1938/39	1952/53	1955/56	1958/59	1960/61
Population	12,680	14,920	17,400	18,220	19,420
Number of Houses	4,092	4,925	5,728	6,042	6,291
Tonnage removed (estimated)	80 Tons Per Week	90 Tons Per Week	116 Tons Per Week	122 Tons Per Week	125 Tons Per Week
Net Cost	£2,876	£6,973	£9,334	£11,362	£11,691
Amount of General Rate	13/-	21/6d	24/-	17/9d	19/6d
Rateable Value	£71,063	£94,701	£112,955	£200,652	£242,457
Sum Represented by 1d Rate	£250	£365	£440	£766	£978
Net Cost of Services expressed as a percentage of annual rate demand	7.4%	7.4%	6.9%	7.0%	5.1%

To allow for effective comparisons the cost of the Municipal Bin Scheme is not included in the above figures as this was not in operation in 1938/39.

The following table shows a breakdown of the total net cost of the refuse collection service expressed in terms of cost per week for each house in the District.

	Cost Per Week Per House
1938/39	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d
1952/53	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
1953/54	7d
1954/55	7d
1955/56	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
1956/57	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
1957/58	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
1958/59	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d
1959/60	8d
1960/61	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d

Storage of Household Refuse

The Municipal Owned Dustbin Scheme, commenced in 1949, continued in operation. A significant improvement was introduced during the year when it was decided that all current supplies of dustbins should be fitted with rubber lids. This measure would not only contribute to reducing the amount of noise associated with the emptying of dustbins, but would also prevent accidental locking of the lid when a dustbin becomes slightly out of shape. A further advantage is that lids are not so easily blown off in high winds.

Competitive tenders were invited and the contract for dustbins only was awarded to Messrs. Thomas Hill (Successors) of Stourbridge, at a price of 28/11³/₄d each, and for rubber lids to the B.T.R. Industries Ltd., at a cost of 8/4d each, including Purchase Tax.

The cost of this Scheme since its inception is shown below.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cost expressed in terms of</u> <u>1d Rate</u>
1949/1950	1.6 pence
1950/1951	1.4 "
1951/1952	1.7 "
1952/1953	1.8 "
1953/1954	1.1 "
1954/1955	1.0 "
1955/1956	1.7 "
1956/1957	1.6 "
1957/1958	1.0 "
1958/1959	1.2 "
1959/1960	0.62 "
1960/1961	0.40 "
1961/1962	0.62 "

Collection

The number of vehicles in use by the Department remained the same and there were no replacements.

The list of vehicles in use at the end of the year was as follows:-

1 - 10 cubic yard side loader Fordson	(January, 1949)	Spare
1 - 10 cubic yard side loader Dennis	(April, 1952)	
1 - 16/18 cubic yard rear loader Shelvoke & Drewry Fore & Aft Tipper	(March, 1954)	
1 - 16/18 cubic yard rear loader Shelvoke & Drewry Fore & Aft Tipper	(July, 1955)	
1 - 5 cwt. Ford Thames Van	(July, 1956)	
1 - 12 cubic yard side loader Karrier Diesel	(November, 1959)	
1 - Chaseside '700' Mechanical Shovel	(December, 1959)	

It is becoming increasingly evident that the 10 cubic yard side loader Fordson, originally purchased in January, 1949, is no longer suitable even as a spare and consideration will have to be given to the provision of an additional vehicle.

Disposal

The Dawson Lane Tip continued in use throughout the year. We have occupied this site since 1956 and it is well suited for its purpose being far removed from centres of population and yet readily accessible from the public highway.

The rubber manufacturing firm which has a contract with us to dispose of all their trade refuse continued to use the facilities provided and at the end of the year negotiations were in progress for a further similar firm to use the Tip for disposing of part of their waste. Considerable use continued to be made of it by Civil Engineering firms operating in the District and other local building contractors.

Including the contract mentioned above, along with other trade refuse charges, the total income for the year 1961/62 was £450.

The following table has been prepared showing the total income received with the total rent paid since the Tip was acquired.

	<u>Income</u>	<u>Total Rent Paid</u>
1956/7	£322	£65
1957/8	£214	£240
1958/9	£165	£240
1959/60	£210	£240
1960/61	£506	£240
1961/62	£450	£240
	<u>£1,867</u>	<u>£1,265</u>

The Chaseside Shovel, purchased in December, 1959, continued to give good service on the site. The following figures show the disposal costs since the machine was acquired, along with the previous expenditure when hand labour only was used.

	<u>Total Cost</u> <u>Excluding Tip Rental</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1958/59	£1,216	Hand labour only - 2 men.
1959/60	£1,096	Chaseside Shovel operated 3 months.
1960/61	£1,249	Including Loan Charges on Shovel - 4 years redemption period.
1961/62	£1,488	" "

Salvage

The following tables show the weight and value of salvage collected and sold during the calendar year ending 31st December, 1961.

Comparative Table - Weight of Salvage Collected and Sold.

	1961				1960			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Paper	437	17	1	0	465	12	3	0
Kitchen Waste	426	14	2	2	434	14	2	1
Rags	5	6	1	3	4	10	3	16
Sacking		8	2	14		12	2	5
Carpets	1	1	3	14		16	0	22
Woollens		8	1	18		10	0	24
String		3	1	14		8	2	21
Brass	-	-	-	-		1	0	20
Lead	-	-	-	-		2	1	25
Copper	-	-	-	-		1	2	18
Aluminium	-	-	-	-		4	2	8
Tins		10	0	0	-	-	-	-
Cast Iron	1	0	0	0	3	5	0	0
Light Iron	9	0	0	0	16	2	2	0
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
	882.	10.	1.	9.	927.	4.	0.	20.

Comparative Table - Value of Salvage Sold

	1961			1960		
	£.	S.	D.	£.	S.	D.
Paper	3579	10	2	3669	8	8
Kitchen Waste	2456	10	8	2464	7	4
Rags	50	10	1	55	13	11
Sacking	4	6	3	7	9	6
Carpets	3	5	8	3	14	7
Woollens	35	6	6	44	14	6
String		11	8	3	7	2
Brass	-	-	-	6	6	1
Lead	-	-	-	7	19	9
Copper	-	-	-	13	18	2
Aluminium	-	-	-	27	6	0
Tins		10	0	-	-	-
Cast Iron	12	0	0	33	6	3
Light Iron	9	0	0	16	3	6
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	1	0	0
	6151.	11.	0.	6354.	15.	5.

The following table has been prepared to show how the foregoing figures are reflected when calculated on the basis of the value per head of population.

	Population	Value Sold	Value Per Head of Population	
		£	S.	D.
1952	14,780	3,936	5.	4.
1953	14,920	3,787	5.	1.
1954	16,020	4,229	5.	3.
1955	16,520	4,923	6.	0.
1956	17,400	5,147	5.	11.
1957	17,800	5,119	5.	9.
1958	18,030	5,089	5.	7.
1959	18,220	5,346	5.	8.
1960	18,690	6,355	6.	10.
1961	19,420	6,152	6.	4.

Another method of assessing salvage returns which is still used by semi-official and official bodies is to calculate the average weight collected for each 1,000 of population per month, and these figures are shown in the following table for kitchen waste and paper.

Yield Table - Comparative Figures

	Weight Per 1,000 Population Per Month	
	Waste Paper Cwts	Kitchen Waste Cwts
1946	19.6	31.4
1947	19.2	30.2
1948	24.5	38.1
1949	30.9	38.5
1950	23.0	37.6
1951	25.6	41.8
1952	25.1	40.3
1953	32.8	41.4
1954	33.5	44.5
1955	35.9	43.8
1956	35.9	43.1
1957	33.9	42.5
1958	37.0	38.5
1959	39.3	37.8
1960	43.0	40.2
1961	38.4	37.4

Waste Paper

The table on Page 61 shows that there was a reduction in the amount of waste paper sold, from 466 tons to 438 tons (figures given to the nearest ton.) This was not occasioned by any difficulty in disposing of stocks and simply reflects the fact that less paper was collected from the District. This drop in weight was offset to some extent by an increase in price for Fibreboard Containers and Mixed Papers despatched on or after the 1st April, 1961. The following are the prices obtained compared with those appertaining previously.

	<u>Per Ton</u>	<u>Old Price Per Ton</u>
Fibreboard Containers	£10. 5. 0d.	£9. 10. 0d.
White Newspapers	£8. 10. 0d.	£8. 10. 0d.
Mixed Papers	£8. 0. 0d.	£7. 10. 0d.

Kitchen Waste

The disposal of the kitchen waste arising in the District continued to give rise to difficulties. The Council's contractors, Messrs. William Johnson (Farmers), Avenue Farm, Hesketh Lane, Tarleton, made representations for a reduction of the contract price of raw kitchen waste, and for the last three months of the contract expiring on the 30th September, 1961, we agreed that the price to be paid should be reduced to £5.0.0d per ton - a reduction of 10/-d per ton. The contractor also gave notice that he would not be renewing his contract at the end of September for reasons of health and staff shortages. An advertisement was inserted in the local farming press and the contract was let to Mr. Michael Richard Scott, 150 Breck Road, Poulton-le-Fylde, at a price of £7 per ton delivered, with effect from the 1st October, 1961.

Textiles, Metals, etc.,

The amount of such material extracted by the men from dustbins and from the tip is not very large. When a sufficient quantity has been accumulated prices are invited from known reputable merchants and disposed of to the best offer.

General

Comparative Table - Gross Income from Salvage

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£.	S.	D.
1940	253	1	2	0	429	0	0
1941	258	5	0	20	770	17	6
1942	699	12	2	20	2180	16	5
1943	762	14	2	0	2270	17	9
1944	600	2	2	0	1855	0	1
1945	508	4	2	3	1557	18	10
1946	454	11	2	13	1545	4	6
1947	434	16	3	0	1694	6	5
1948	553	15	2	16	2331	19	0
1949	616	15	3	23	2836	10	8
1950	548	13	1	24	2243	9	6
1951	628	10	0	19	4771	19	0
1952	633	6	0	13	3936	2	5
1953	690	8	2	11	3787	6	11
1954	782	5	3	1	4229	15	3
1955	833	18	2	25	4922	15	3
1956	884	19	3	13	5147	5	7
1957	871	10	1	2	5119	12	4
1958	834	12	1	12	5089	4	1
1959	838	-	3	1	5345	19	2
1960	927	4	-	20	6354	15	5
1961	882	10	1	9	6151	11	0
Total	14,498.	1.	1.	21.	74,572.	7.	1.

The following table has been prepared to show the average cost per ton obtained spread over all the different salvageable items since 1940 and may be read in conjunction with the table on Page 65.

Average Cost Per Ton of all Salvageable Sales

	£.	S.	D.
1940	1.	13.	11.
1941	2.	19.	8.
1942	3.	2.	5.
1943	2.	19.	7.
1944	3.	1.	10.
1945	3.	1.	4.
1946	3.	7.	11.
1947	3.	17.	11.
1948	4.	4.	2.
1949	4.	12.	0.
1950	4.	1.	8.
1951	7.	11.	9.
1952	6.	4.	4.
1953	5.	9.	9.
1954	5.	8.	2.
1955	5.	18.	1.
1956	5.	16.	1.
1957	5.	17.	5.
1958	6.	1.	11.
1959	6.	7.	7.
1960	6.	17.	1.
1961	6.	19.	6.

C O N C L U S I O N

The general support given by the Members of the Council and in particular those of the Public Health Committee has been much appreciated. The co-operation of the various Departments has been readily forthcoming and special mention must be made of the staff of the Public Health Department, who have at all times carried out their duties to the best of their ability.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

G. WALSH.

Chief Public Health Inspector
Cleansing Superintendent.

